Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

VOL. XII. WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 22, 1897. NO. 43.

UNITED STATES.

Yellow fever in the South.

Continuing the report of yellow fever in the South from October 14, one case was reported from Wagar, Ala., as having occurred several days previously. State Health Officer Sanders reported 4 cases of yellow fever at Flomaton, Ala., and stated there were a number of other sick persons requiring examination. One death from yellow fever was officially reported as having occurred at Bayminette, Ala. Reports having been received of suspicious cases at various points in Texas, the mayor of Corpus Christi, county judge, and health officer requested the Service, through Acting Assistant Surgeon Spohn, to supervise the quarantine matters at that place. This request was subsequently withdrawn and the Bureau notified that quarantine would be raised the following day. Health Physician Fisher, of Galveston, stated that no suspicious cases had been reported for the past two days, and no death from any heretofore reported. City Health Officer McElroy, at Houston, reported no cases of yellow fever on that date, but that one of the cases of suspects was still under observation. A tender of aid was made by the Bureau to Governor Culberson and the State health officer of Texas. Yellow fever was reported at Pascagoula, Miss., and one fatal case at Franklin, La.

October 15: State Health Officer Swearingen wired his unqualified indorsement of Acting Assistant Surgeon Guitéras's work. Dr. Seelye, president State board of health of Alabama, requested the presence of Acting Assistant Surgeon Guitéras at Montgomery, Ala., but subsequently withdrew his request.

October 16: Health Physician Fisher, at Galveston, reported no suspicious cases for several days. Acting Assistant Surgeon Cunningham

was ordered to Flomaton, Ala., to keep the Bureau advised in regard to cases at that place. Yellow fever was reported by Dr. J. F. Hunter, secretary of the State board of health, at Cayuga, Miss.

October 17: Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder reported no cases of yellow fever since the 11th instant, and no deaths. He also stated that the board of health and advisory board (two members having resigned) declared unanimously that no yellow fever existed in the city, and that quarantine had been raised by State Health Officer Swearingen. Dr. Sanders, State health officer of Alabama, reported that after thorough investigation no yellow fever was found in Montgomery, but that two cases of sickness required further observation, one of the said persons having been in Flomaton just before that place was known to be infected. Yellow fever was reported at Bay St. Louis, Miss., by Surgeon Murray, Marine-Hospital Service, and Drs. Haralson and Gant, members State board of health.

October 18: Health Officer Dupree, of Baton Rouge, La., reported 1 case of yellow fever at that place. Surgeon Carter, Marine-Hospital Service, investigated this case and wired that he believed the disease was contracted outside of town from dunnage from Edwards. All needed precautions were taken. State Health Officer Sanders reported 4 known cases of yellow fever at Montgomery, Ala., and stated that he would like a camp of detention near there. Passed Assistant Surgeon Cobb, Marine-Hospital Service, was directed to receive no more guests at Fountainbleau detention camp after Thursday, the 21st instant, the camp having served its purpose.

October 19: Yellow fever was reported at Waveland, Miss., by Surgeon Murray, Marine-Hospital Service. Arrangements for admission of refugees from Montgomery were made at Mount Vernon Barracks detention camp, Passed Assistant Surgeon Glennan reporting that he was prepared to admit 200 at once and 100 daily thereafter. State Health Officer Sanders was advised of this arrangement, and also informed that a detention camp could be established near Montgomery if it became necessary later on, the intention being to utilize the Fontain bleau camp equipage for this purpose. Surgeon Sawtelle, Marine-Hospital Service, reported special train of refugees arriving at Atlanta from Montgomery. Acting Assistant Surgeon Krauss having investigated Texarkana, by order of the Bureau, reported the existence of dengue, but no symptom of yellow fever in that place. Passed Assistant Surgeon Magruder reported no new developments at Galveston, Tex. Surgeon Carter, Marine-Hospital Service, reported 420 guests at Camp Hutton, the new detention camp for sugar-cane laborers. Four yellow fever convalescents were reported at St. Elmo, Ala.

October 20: A telegram was received from Dr. W. H. Sanders, State health officer, John H. Clisby, mayor, and S. D. Seelye, president board of health, Montgomery, Ala., requesting the services of Acting

Assistant Surgeon John Guitéras at once to confirm the diagnosis of the board of health.

October 21: Acting Assistant Surgeon John Guitéras left for Montgomery this morning in compliance with request of Montgomery authorities.

Circular concerning post-epidemic disinfection.

[Circular letter.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *October 11, 1897.*

To the medical officers of the Marine-Hospital Service, acting assistant surgeons, and State and municipal health officers:

Anticipating the work of post-epidemic disinfection, which will be necessary to prevent the recurrence of yellow fever next season, your attention is called to the importance of keeping a record of the name of each person contracting yellow fever, and the street number of each house where the fever occurs.

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General, U. S. M. H. S.

*Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service to October 20, 1897.**

States.	Cities.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama	Alco	Oct. 8	1	0
	Bayminette	Oct. 14	1	1
	Flomaton	do	4	0
	Mobile	Sept. 13–Sept. 30	74	11
		Oct. 1–Oct. 13	68	9
		Oct. 14	5	1
		Oct. 15	5	0
		Oct. 16	7	0
		Oct. 17	5	0
		Oct. 18	6	1
		Oct. 19	†7	0
		Oct. 20	8	1
	Montgomery	Oct. 18	4	0
		Oct. 20	5	1
	Wagor	Oct. 11	1	
Georgia	Atlanta	Sept. 23	1	
Illinois	Cairo	Sept. 19	2	
		Sept. 20	2	
Kentucky	Louisville	Sept. 23	1	1
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Oct. 18	1	0
	Franklin	Oct. 14	1	1
		Oct. 20	1	0
	New Orleans	Sept. 8–Sept. 30	226	27
		Oct. 1–Oct. 13	457	49
		Oct. 14	41	4
		Oct. 15	48	3
		Oct. 16	30	4
		Oct. 17	24	5
		Oct. 18	37	7
		Oct. 19	56	4
		Oct. 20	60	
Mississippi	Barkley	Sept. 13–Sept. 18	10	4
	Bay St. Louis	Oct. 17	7	0
		Oct. 19	0	1
	Biloxi	Sept. 1–Sept. 30	132	7
		Oct. 1–Oct. 13	176	
		Oct. 14	13	
		Oct. 15	19	0
		Oct. 16	18	0
		Oct. 17	2	0
		Oct. 18	16	

* For daily reports of cases and deaths, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS October 8 and before.
† Two in vicinity.